

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 33

June 1948

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. A model health center was opened at Morioka in Iwate Prefecture 15 June, the first to be established since the model health center demonstration in Tokyo in March and April. Plans were to establish one complete model health center in each prefecture. These in turn were intended to aid in the creation of such centers throughout their respective prefectures.

2. A Preventive Vaccination Law, requiring immunization of all persons against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, whooping cough and tuberculosis, and a Venereal Disease Prevention Law, requiring premarital and prenatal examinations, the examination of venereal disease contacts and the treatment of cases diagnosed, were passed by the House of Councillors on 21 and 25 June respectively and were sent to the House of Representatives.

3. Prefectural insect and rodent control officials met in Kyoto, Kure, Fukuoka and Sendai and discussed problems of organization, training and financing insect and rodent control programs throughout the country.

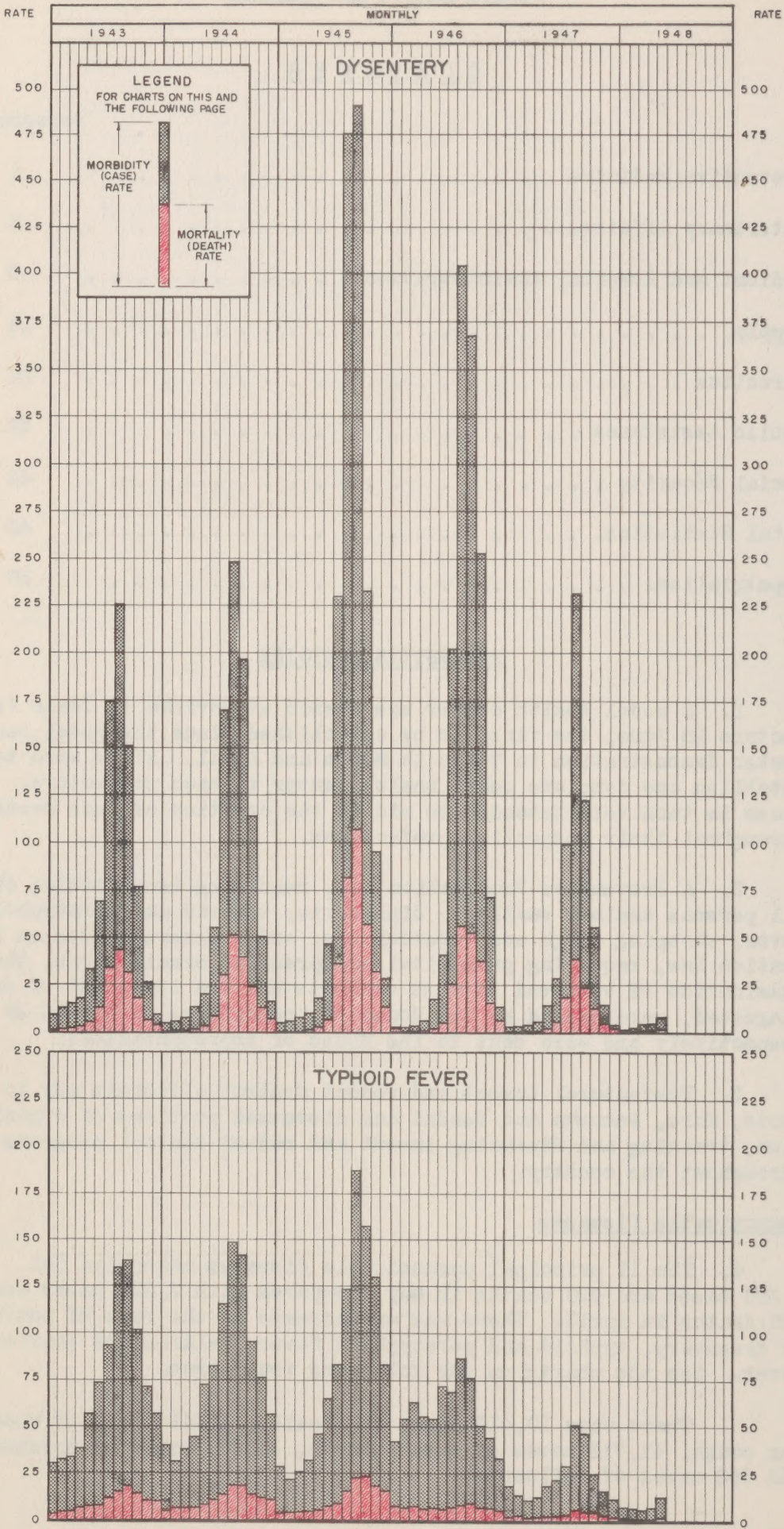
Communicable Diseases

4. The 11 principal communicable diseases accounted for 4,399 cases and 420 deaths in May, compared with 3,237 cases and 328 deaths in April. There was an increase in the rate of incidence of dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, malaria and scarlet fever. See the charts on the following four pages.

There were 10,410 cases of measles, 4,449 cases of whooping cough, 41,711 cases of tuberculosis, 11,259 cases of pneumonia and 363 cases of influenza.

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES /100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



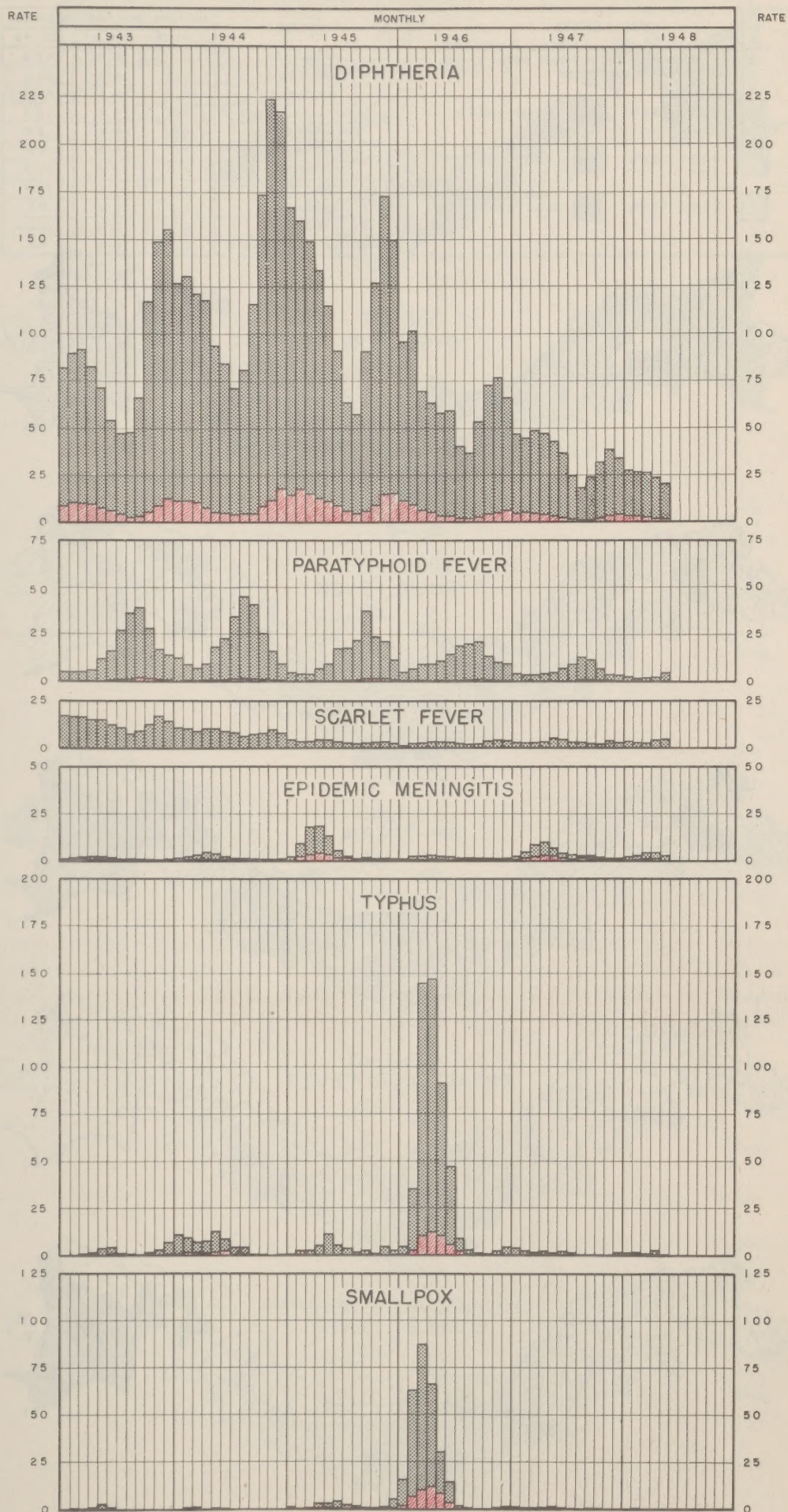
NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES, 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ · SCAP

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EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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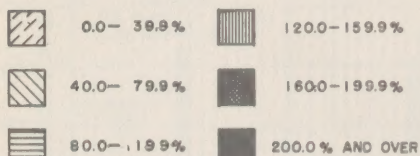
NUMBER 98 B

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

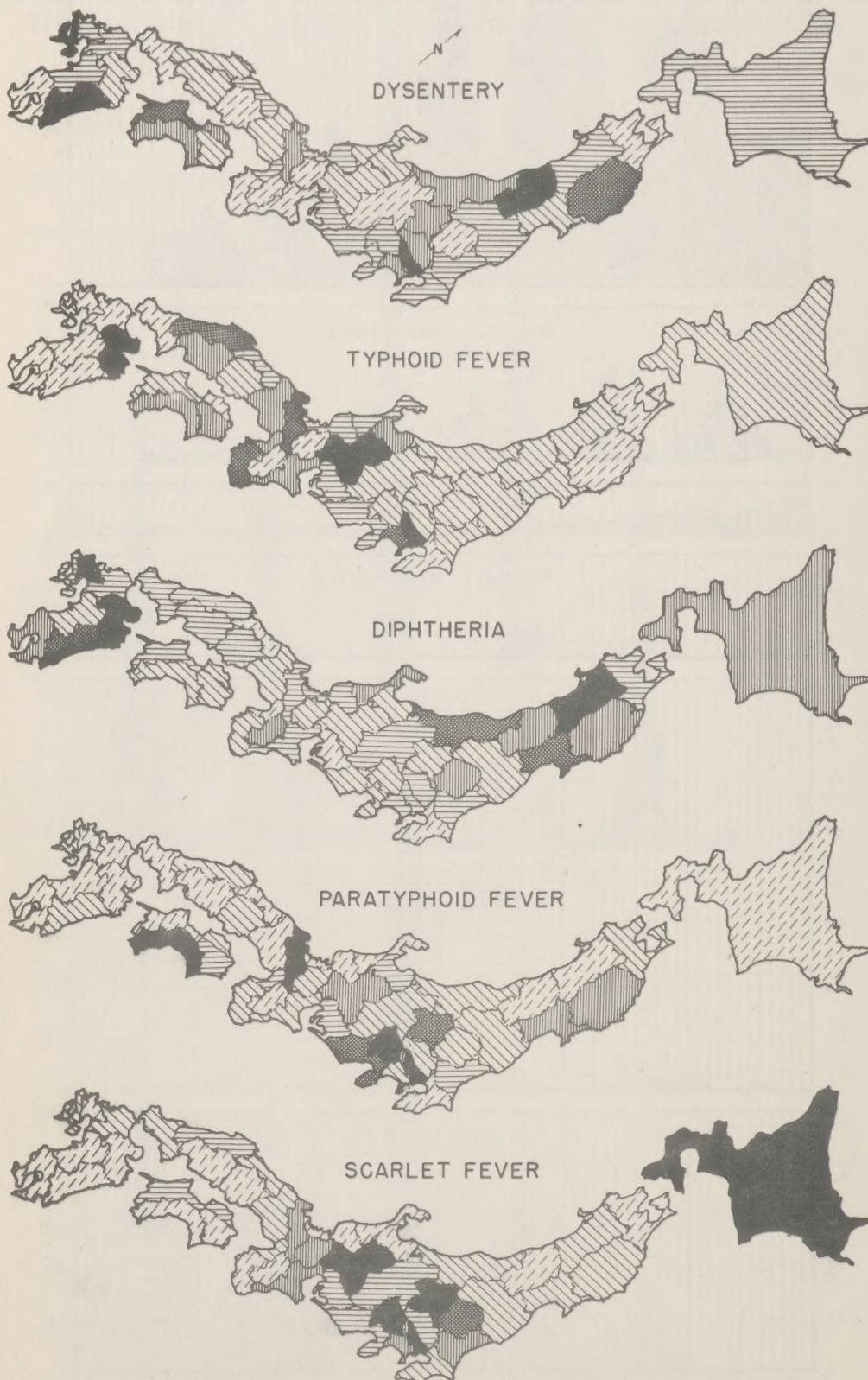
BY PREFECTURES · MAY 1948

MAP LEGEND

PREFECTURAL RATE FOR EACH DISEASE IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RATE FOR THE SAME DISEASE



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000/ANNUM		
	MAY 48	MAY 47	MAY 46
DYSENTERY	8.1	14.6	17.9
TYPHOID FEVER	12.5	18.3	54.6
DIPHTHERIA	20.1	42.8	57.5
PARATYPHOID FEVER	4.4	4.4	10.7
SCARLET FEVER	4.8	5.6	3.2
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	2.7	6.8	2.8
TYPHUS	0.5	1.4	91.7
SMALLPOX	0.1	1.2	30.2
MALARIA	5.7	14.4	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.03
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.0	0.0	NA



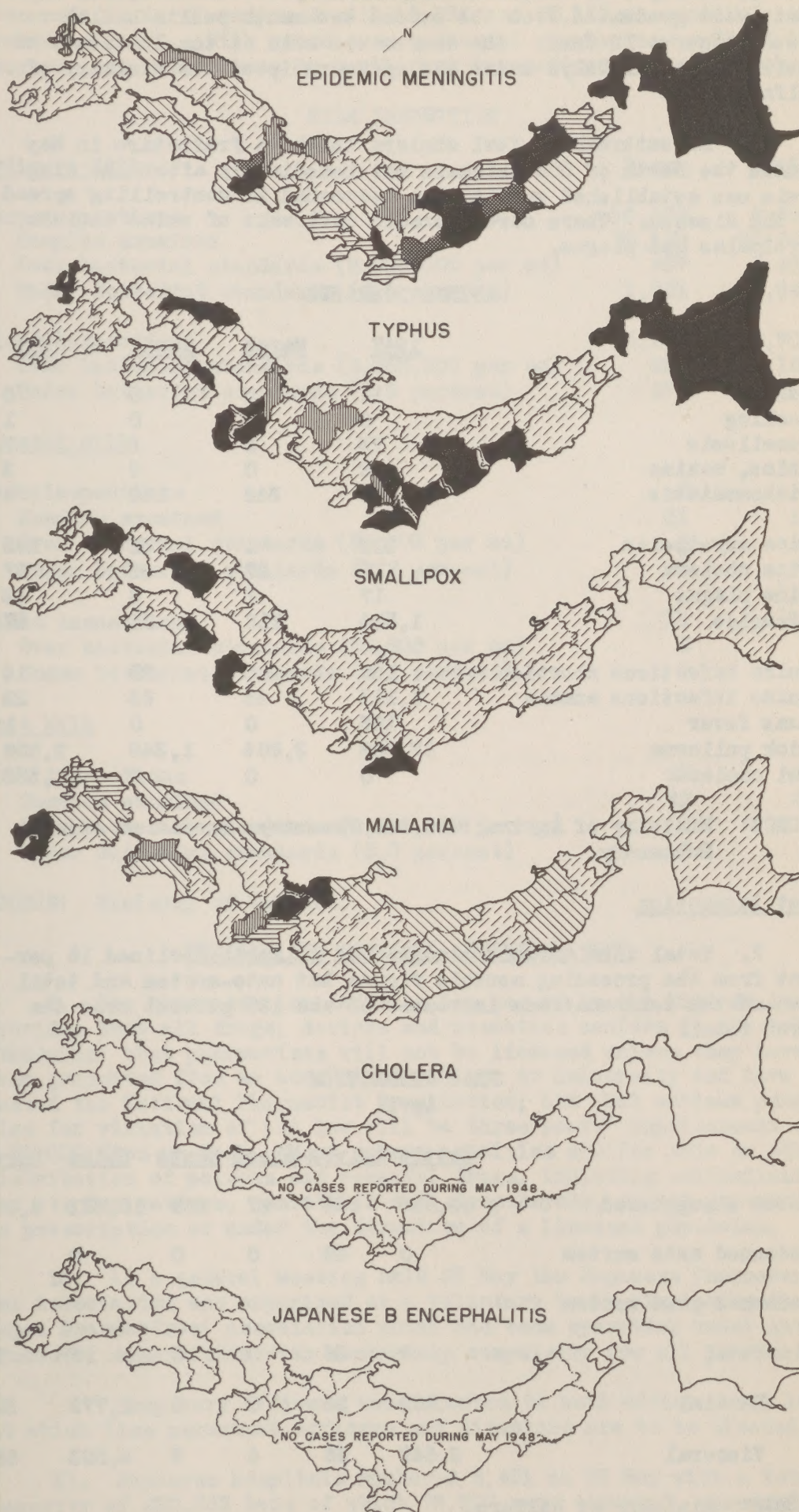
NOTE: 1946 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
 NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ · SCAP

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ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · MAY 1948



NOTE: RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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VETERINARY AFFAIRS

5. Forty-four veterinarians of the prefectural health departments were graduated from the second two-month public health refresher course 12 June. The course was held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Welfare.

6. An outbreak of fowl cholera in Akita Prefecture in May caused the death of 508 chickens but immediately after the diagnosis was established vaccination succeeded in controlling spread of the disease. There were sporadic outbreaks of swine cholera, erysipelas and plague.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>1947</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Anthrax	11	0	0	0
Blackleg	8	2	0	1
Brucellosis	79	0	9	7
Rabies, canine	38	0	9	3
Trichomoniasis	1,065	342	139	174
Swine erysipelas	203	1	33	105
Swine cholera	16	27	43	67
Swine plague	17	7	8	43
Strangles	1,524	118	81	57
Equine infectious abortion	195	5	25	16
Equine infectious anemia	1,113	43	63	22
Texas fever	156	0	0	1
Chick pullorum	17,502	2,804	1,349	2,858
Fowl cholera	0	0	0	11,659

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

Meat Inspection

7. Total farm animals slaughtered in April declined 15 percent from the preceding month's figure but ante-mortem and total post-mortem condemnations increased 83 and 125 percent over the March total.

MEAT INSPECTION

April

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	13,566	698	27	288	15,891	4,395
Condemned ante mortem	0	39	0	0	0	5
Condemned post mortem						
Total	9	36	0	0	7	11
Partial	762	26	0	0	1,779	325
Visceral	2,649	65	4	9	4,593	682

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Dairy Inspection

8. Inspections of 8,588 dairy farms and 36,691 milk samples were made in April compared with 10,296 and 33,185 respectively the preceding month. Milk rated over bacterial standards was found in four percent fewer cases in April farm inspections than in March.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Farm inspections	10,263	8,544
Samples examined	33,133	36,630
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	657	628
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,031	1,040
Plant inspections	4,233	2,703
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	204	169
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	275	266
<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	5	5
Samples examined	11	12
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	1
Plant inspections	11	12
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2	1
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	28	39
Samples examined	42	49
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	0	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	7	8

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

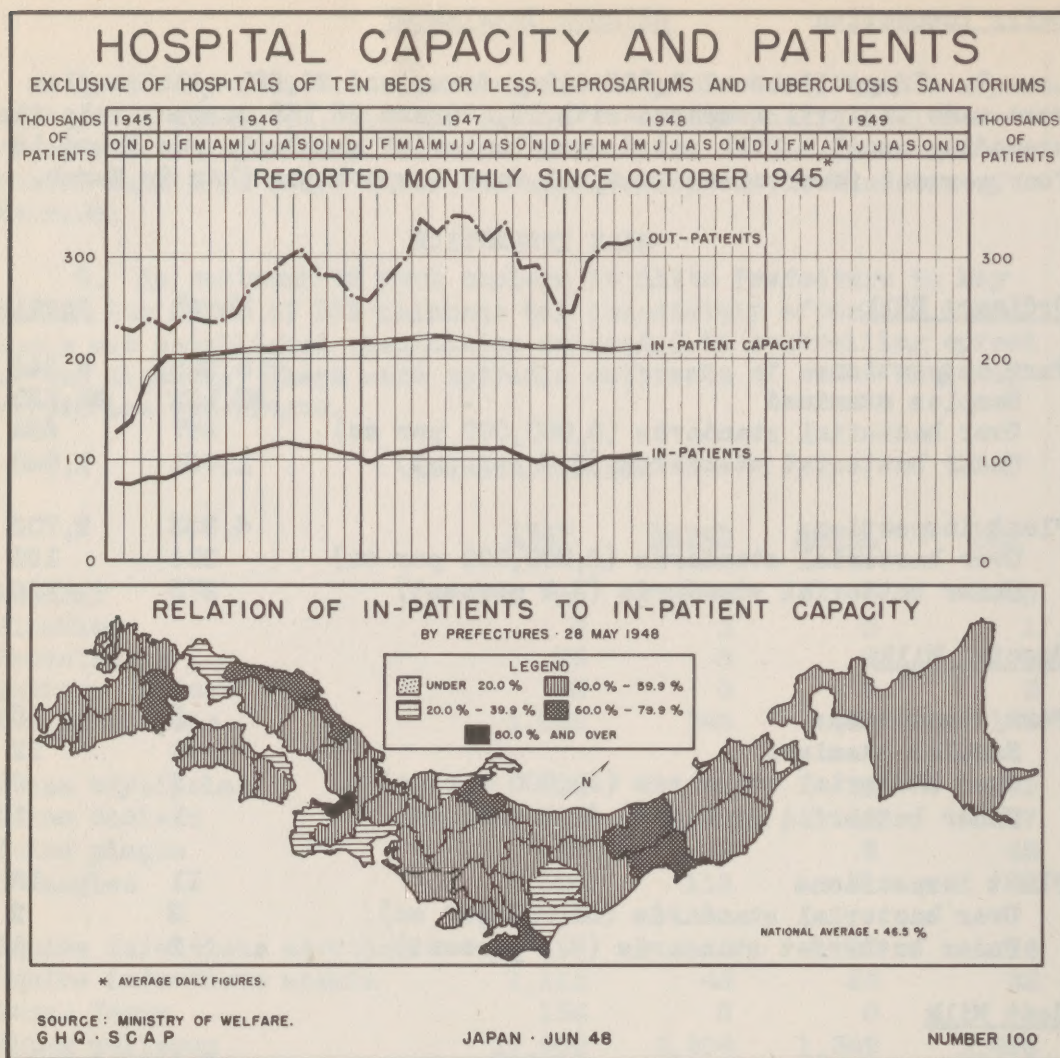
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

9. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law passed by the Diet 30 June provides that all drugs, devices and cosmetics conform to prescribed standards; that pharmacists will not be licensed unless they have been graduated from an accredited college or university and have passed the National Pharmacist Examination; and that maximum penalties for violation of the law will be three years' imprisonment or ¥ 30,000 fine or both. Most severe penalties are for sale or other distribution of poisons and powerful drugs, including sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin and streptomycin, except pursuant to prescription or under the direction of a licensed physician.

10. At a general meeting held 25 May the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association was organized on a voluntary basis, replacing the Japan Pharmacists' Association which had been operating under governmental supervision with membership compulsory for all pharmacists.

Temporary officers were elected to hold office until 15 July at which time permanent officers and directors are to be elected.

11. Japanese hospitals numbered 3,451 on 28 May with a total capacity of 210,562 beds of which 98,010 were occupied, compared with 3,502 hospitals 30 April with a total capacity of 210,321 beds of which 99,049 were occupied. Out-patients treated in May averaged 317,070 per day.



Nursing Affairs

12. A 10-day course for public health nurses, called the Health Center Training Course, was begun at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo 21 June. Ninety-nine nurses representing all prefectures attended. Each prefecture was requested to have its chief prefectural nurse and the chief nurse of its model health center attend the course. Upon completion of the course they are to supervise public health nursing service in the health centers.

13. Ten-day midwifery refresher courses were given in Fukushima and Sapporo. These lecture courses were sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the midwifery section of the National Nurses' Association.

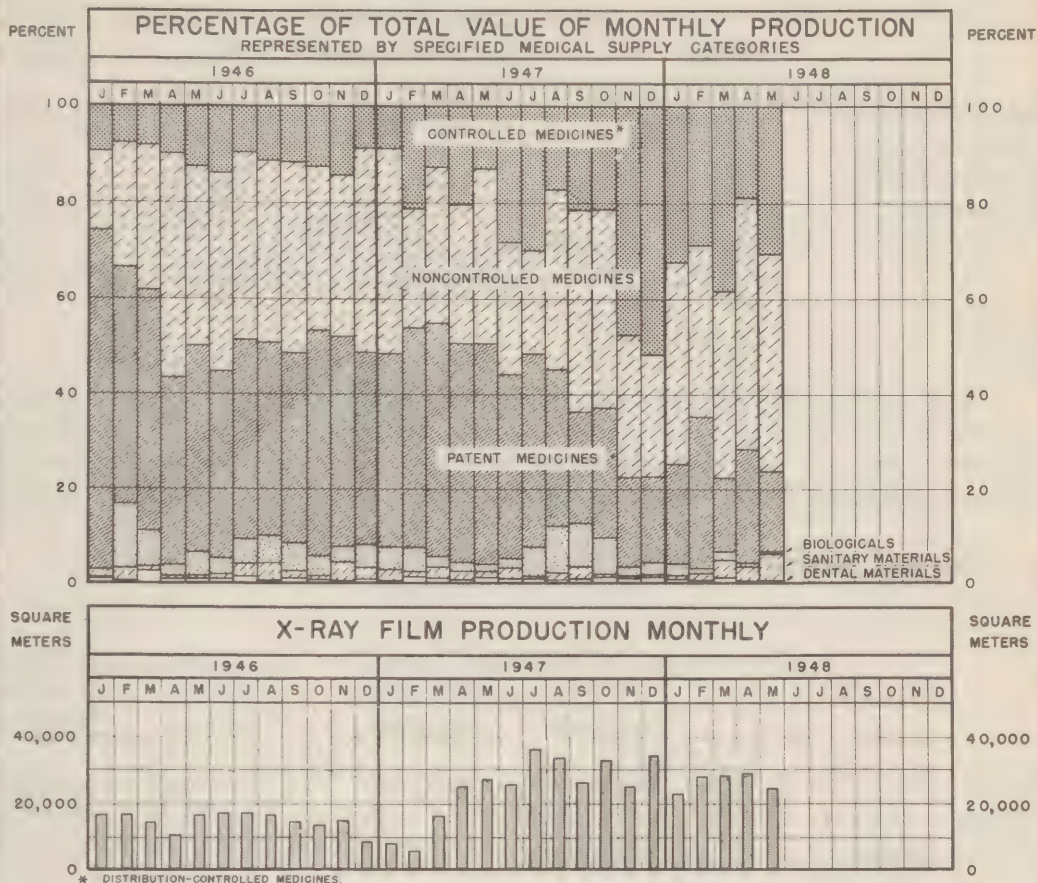
SUPPLY

Production

14. Medical and dental supplies produced in May were valued at ¥ 1,940,886,154, an increase of ¥ 58,805,714 over the April output. Production of cotton sanitary materials, controlled medicines and medical and dental instruments in May was the largest reported since the Occupation began.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
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MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES (yen)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Controlled medicines	341,415,929	573,741,631
Noncontrolled medicines	967,594,026	860,871,150
Patent medicines	444,139,317	316,857,545
Biologicals	13,041,688	12,907,272
Medical instruments	19,368,548	21,279,990
Dental instruments	17,184,603	18,540,857
Dental materials	8,977,009	9,722,734
Sanitary materials	55,251,858	105,394,724
Sanitary rubber goods	15,107,462	21,570,251
Total	1,882,080,440	1,940,886,154

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. The production of all venereal disease control drugs in May increased over the preceding month: sulfathiazole increased 3,680 kilograms, bismuth subsalicylate increased 215.8 liters, napharsen increased 66.2 kilograms and penicillin increased 111,516 vials of 100,000 oxford units.

DRUG PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Monthly Average First Quarter 1948</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	3,569.0	2,806.0	6,486.0
Bismuth sub-salicylate	liter	671.3	431.1	646.9
Mapharsen	kilogram	55.7	47.4	113.6
Penicillin	vial of 100,000 oxford units	88,400.0	118,754.0	230,270.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

16. Crude triple typhoid vaccine manufactured in May increased approximately 127 percent over the preceding month while there were no crude typhus, smallpox or diphtheria toxoid vaccines produced or stocked because sufficient amounts of finished products were on hand.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in May</u>		<u>On Hand 31 May</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	20,100	20,000	1,460,000	3,375,270
Typhus	0	0	0	606,960
Triple typhoid	19,532,000	840,000	32,593,200	1,811,150
Smallpox (doses)	0	1,220,145	0	417,745
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	74,600	0	217,435
Diphtheria toxoid	130,000	1,407,580	5,239,960	2,258,644

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. Five percent DDT residual-effect spray produced in May decreased 43,218 gallons from the April total of 137,635 gallons; DDT sprayer output in May was 9,660 pieces less than the preceding month's production.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	0	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	3,140	804
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	9,796	13,306
10 percent DDT dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	pound	54,420	60,000
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	67,485	24,417
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	gallon	70,150	70,000
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	23,959	18,264
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	13,720	6,320
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	5,810	3,900
Sprayers, hand type, one-half gallon	each	3,800	3,450
DDT dusts	each	6,800	7,400
Power dusts	each	10	7

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. X-ray and electrotherapy equipment produced in May totaled 635 pieces compared with 649 pieces in April. The production of ultraviolet ray equipment, luminous screens and intensifying screens increased while all others decreased.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
X-ray equipment	278	189
Ultrashortwave equipment	39	21
Ultraviolet-ray equipment	51	66
Infrared-ray equipment	2	0
Luminous screens	65	129
Intensifying screens	196	230
Electrosurgical apparatus	18	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. X-ray film produced in May totaled 24,155 square meters, a decline of 4,801 square meters from the April production.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION (dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	0	3,562
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,574	782
5 x 7	1,814	658
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	1,158	1,124
8 x 10	4,154	2,010
10 x 12	20,328	18,226
11 x 14	100	0
14 x 17	2,754	2,640
Dental	560	594
R 120 rolls	1,012	296

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Cotton sanitary goods produced from American raw cotton in May totaled 690,924 pounds, an increase of 326,416 pounds over the preceding month and 437,393 pounds over the average monthly production of the first quarter of 1948.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS PRODUCTION (pounds)

	<u>Monthly Average First Quarter 1948</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Gauze	67,361	81,153	119,466
Bandage cloth	54,112	55,235	123,873
Absorbent cotton	<u>132,058</u>	<u>228,120</u>	<u>447,585</u>
Total	253,531	364,508	690,924

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

21. The production of glass syringes in May totaled 403,639 pieces, an increase of 31,739 pieces over the April figure and 37,359 pieces over the average monthly output for the first quarter of 1948.

22. The number of animals supplied to laboratories in May was 60,392, an increase of 1,900 over the preceding month's total and 13,353 over the average monthly output for the first quarter of 1948.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Guinea pigs	2,917	3,472
Rats	1,074	1,104
Rabbits	1,886	2,051
White mice	<u>52,615</u>	<u>53,765</u>
Total	58,492	60,392

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

23. Production of hexylresorcinol crystals increased from 70.25 kilograms in April to 164.87 kilograms in May while pills and tablets produced declined from 469,910 in April to 323,138 in May. The total production of hexylresorcinol since the beginning of its production program in January was 358.10 kilograms of crystals and 909,848 pills.

Distribution

24. Medical and dental supplies and instruments distributed in May were valued at ¥ 1,734,055,757, a decline of ¥ 140,212,792 from the April total. The distribution of patent medicines dropped 38 percent from the April figure.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS (yen)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Former army and navy medicines	3,252,588	0
Former army and navy surgical instruments	0	0
Other surgical instruments	22,851,379	23,451,936
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	24,458,481	29,685,232
Rubber medical items	11,554,321	12,865,210
Cotton sanitary materials	27,050,527	110,222,021 <u>a/</u>
Controlled medicines	284,234,034	275,316,865
Noncontrolled medicines	1,084,698,314	1,025,595,541
Patent medicines	<u>416,168,905</u>	<u>256,918,952</u>
Total	1,874,268,549	1,734,055,757

a/ Includes ¥ 24,995,724 staple fiber bandage.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

25. Precious metals for dental use distributed in May totaled 84 grams of platinum-gold plate and 91,651 grams of silver alloy.

NARCOTICS

26. A Narcotics Control Law and a Marijuana Control Law were passed by the Diet 28 June to be effective 10 July. The former law includes provisions of SCAP directives and ministerial regulations under which narcotics have been controlled since the start of the Occupation and in addition provides that addicts who are a menace to the public welfare shall be subject to penal servitude of not less than six months. The latter law provides that marijuana may be grown only for fiber purposes and limits its production area. It also includes the same controls which have been enforced since the Occupation.

27. The second training course for narcotics agents was given in Tokyo 15-22 June with 51 agents enrolled. They received instructions in modern investigation methods, arrest and search techniques and other phases of narcotics control.

28. Registered narcotics handlers increased from 81,536 on 31 March to 82,324 on 30 April.

29. Violators of narcotics regulations arrested in April totaled 100, of whom 23 were registered narcotics handlers and 77 were nonregistrants. Five registered narcotics handlers and 41 nonregistrants were convicted. Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to eight months' penal sentence and the nonregistrants received sentences varying from ¥ 500 to two years' penal servitude, with 23 of the defendants being sentenced to prison terms. Charges against 83 defendants, including 79 professional people eligible for registration, were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Eighty-two registrants were admonished and 10 minor violations were disposed of administratively.

30. Thefts of narcotics in April numbered 29 and losses of supplies through fires totaled three.

31. The Narcotics Section of the Ministry of Welfare reported that in the past 16 months ending 30 April the 150 narcotics agents inspected 34,340 registered narcotics handlers and arrested 249 registrants and 725 nonregistrants for violations of the narcotics regulations. Of the total arrested 86 registrants were convicted with 24 persons receiving prison sentences and 62 fined. The prison sentences totaled 22 years and the fines amounted to ¥ 145,196. The nonregistrants convicted numbered 318 with 130 persons receiving prison sentences and 55 suspended sentences. One hundred eighty-two nonregistrants including 49 sentenced to penal servitude were fined. The prison sentences totaled 175 years and 10 months and the fines amounted to ¥ 465,000.

During this period 20,014.1 grams of crude opium, 7,265.61 grams of morphine and 8,683.3 grams of cocaine were seized.

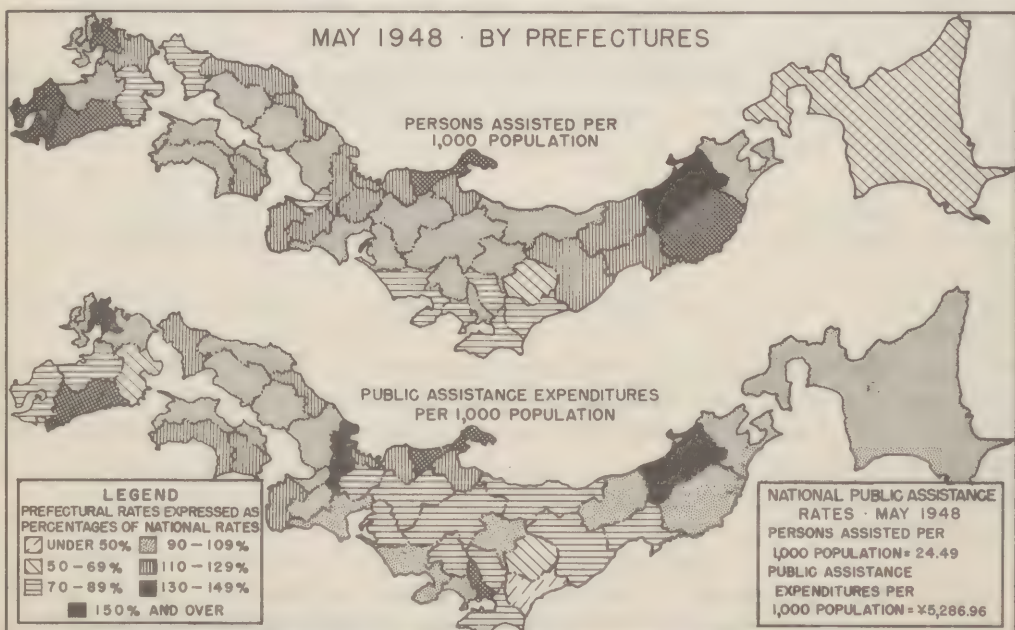
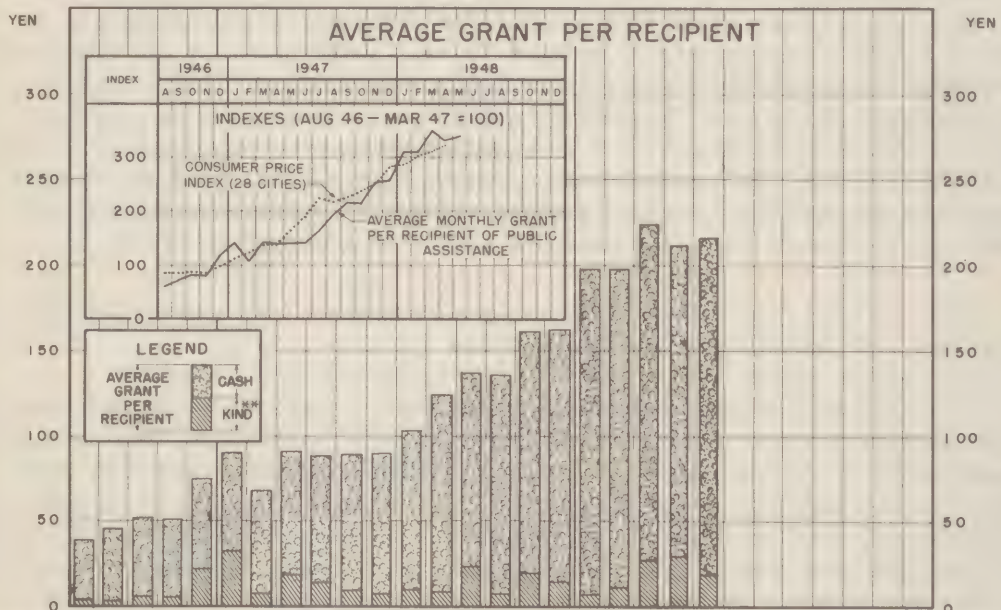
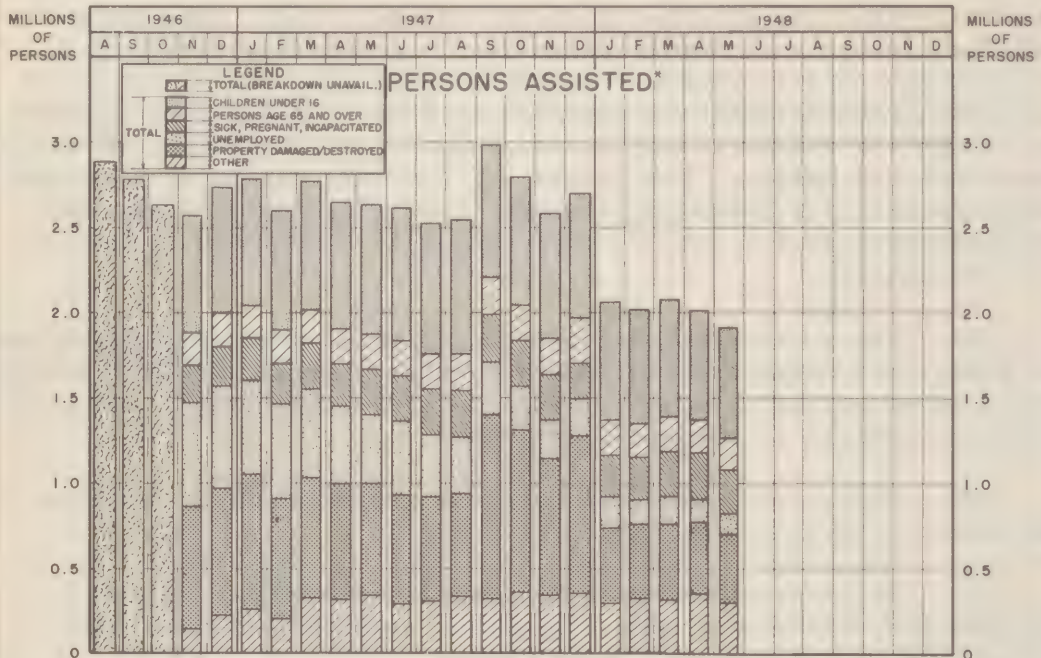
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

32. Welfare payments in May amounted to ¥ 377,359,593 and assistance in kind was valued at ¥ 35,361,528, compared with ¥ 366,200,622 and ¥ 59,685,650 respectively in April. Persons receiving aid in May numbered 1,911,666 of whom 136,898 were in institutions, compared with 2,013,927 and 135,944 respectively during the preceding month.

33. The first of 12 institutions for physically handicapped persons in Japan opened 7 June in Tokyo. One hundred sixteen persons are registered and housed at the project and will be given individual training in radio repair, shoe repair, machine work, printing, dressmaking and woodworking.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.
** CHIEFLY CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
GHQ · SCAP

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34. Two shipments of LARA relief supplies totaling 101 metric tons arrived in Yokohama 15 June. The supplies consisted of 46 metric tons of food, 53 metric tons of clothing including shoes, and two metric tons of miscellaneous items. This brings the total shipments since 1 November 1946 to 4,726.32 metric tons.

35. The Welfare Commissioner Law passed by the Diet 30 June, to be effective 1 August, provides a new legal basis for the appointment and responsibilities of welfare commissioners who administer certain provisions of the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law.

36. Officials of the Japanese Red Cross and the National Interdependence Campaign conferred 1 June and agreed on conducting a "joint fund campaign" in October for the fiscal year 1948. It was further agreed that both organizations reserve the right to conduct separate campaigns after 1948.

37. Officials of the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society held a conference with prefectural Red Cross managers 16-18 June in Tokyo and discussed plans and responsibilities for the fund-raising campaign between the Red Cross and the National Interdependence Campaign.

38. A national meeting of all prefectural officials of the National Interdependence Campaign was held in Tokyo 3-4 June to discuss administrative and operational problems of the fund-raising campaign to be conducted jointly with the Red Cross.

39. Of the 284 goats received from the Heifers for Relief Committee 22 June, the Ministry of Welfare was allocated 157 for welfare institutions. The remaining 127 goats were allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Education.

40. Entrance into Japan of certain social service workers with projects designed to demonstrate recognized theories of modern social service practices was approved by SCAP. Supervised by qualified personnel and operated under democratic principles, these projects must be designed specially to benefit Japanese welfare workers who are ready to receive and accept modern concepts in welfare administration. It was also stipulated that all projects which are established as a result of this plan will offer services rather than relief.

Opportunity will be afforded Japanese welfare workers to be integrated into these project staffs so that they may learn through actual experience and association with well trained specialists.

The plan requires recognized welfare organizations and individuals outside Japan to submit complete plans of their projects to SCAP for review in order that their suitability and necessity may be determined. Planners must assure SCAP that the project and its personnel will not be dependent upon the Occupation, the Japanese Government or the Japanese economy for logistic support as it relates to food, clothing and shelter and that all needed supplies will be shipped to Japan from outside sources on a space-available revenue basis.

After permission is granted, social workers will be permitted to enter Japan to complete details incident to the opening of the project. These workers will be required to provide their own transportation to Japan and they will reside in approved Japanese-operated commercial hotels pending development of the project.

41. Permission was granted the Mennonite Central Committee of Akron, Pennsylvania, to establish community service centers in Japan. The Mennonites will furnish the necessary personnel and resources to establish sewing rooms, shoe repair shops, kindergarten and study room facilities for children, boys' and girls' group activities and craft works. In all these activities the Mennonites are prepared to furnish equipment and materials not available within the Japanese economy together with quarters to house their project and personnel.

SOCIAL SECURITY

42. Amendments to the National Health Insurance Law, passed by the Diet 30 June to be effective 1 July, assigned primary responsibility for operation of National Health Insurance Associations to local governments contingent upon majority decision by the local representative assemblies. Existing associations are permitted to continue operation indefinitely in localities failing to exercise such option. In either case membership will be extended to all local residents not given full health insurance protection by the other social insurances.

VITAL STATISTICS

43. Births, numbering 224,293 in April, declined 33,080 from the March total. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum decreased from 38.9 per 1,000 population per annum in March to 35.0 in April, but the rate was the highest for April in the past 29 years.

44. Deaths in April totaled 79,756, a decline of 12,672 from the March figure. The rate dropped from 14.0 per 1,000 population per annum in March to 12.5, the lowest April rate recorded for the past 29 years.

45. Infant deaths in April numbered 13,569, a decrease of 5,183 from the March total. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births declined from 72.9 in March to 60.5 in April and was the lowest April rate in 11 years.

46. Stillbirths in April numbered 11,304 compared with 12,427 in March. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births increased from 48.3 in March to 50.4 in April. The median April rate for the period 1935 to 1941 was 53.3 per 1,000 live births.

47. Marriages in April totaled 102,887 compared with 106,775 in March. The marriage rate per 1,000 population per annum was 16.1 in April, the highest ever recorded for April.

48. Divorces declined from 7,612 in March to 7,311 in April. The rate per 1,000 population per annum was 1.1 in April, a decline from 1.2 the preceding month but the highest April rate recorded.

49. The following nine causes accounted for 52,239 or approximately 65 percent of all deaths in April:

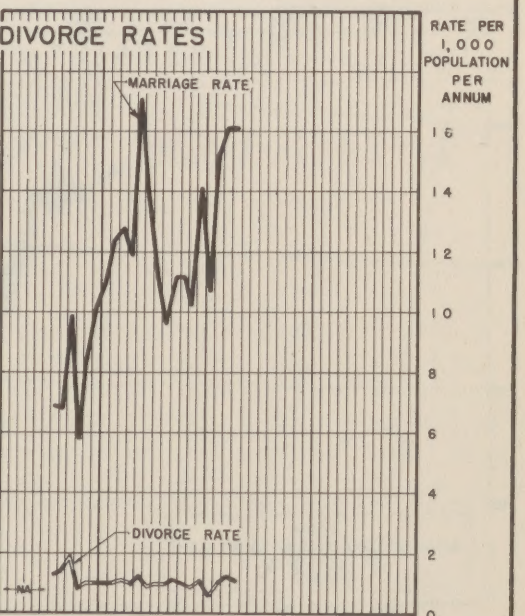
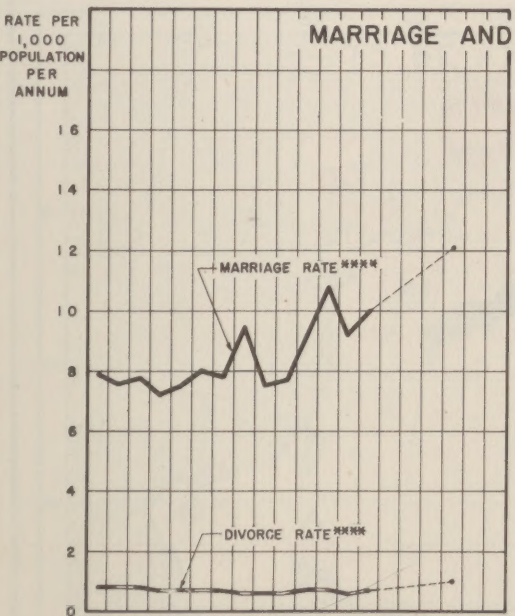
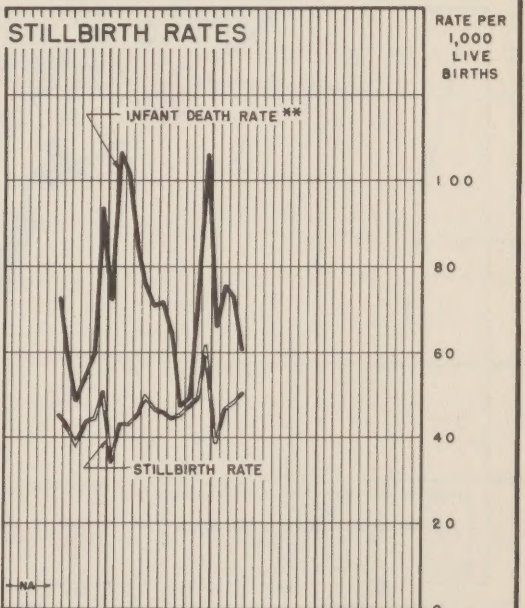
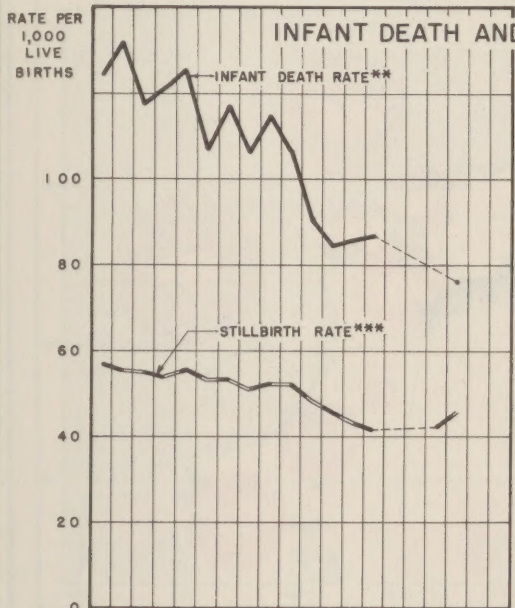
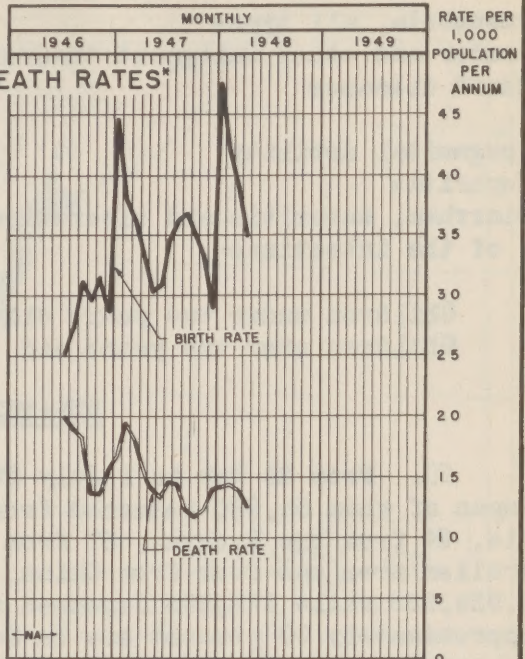
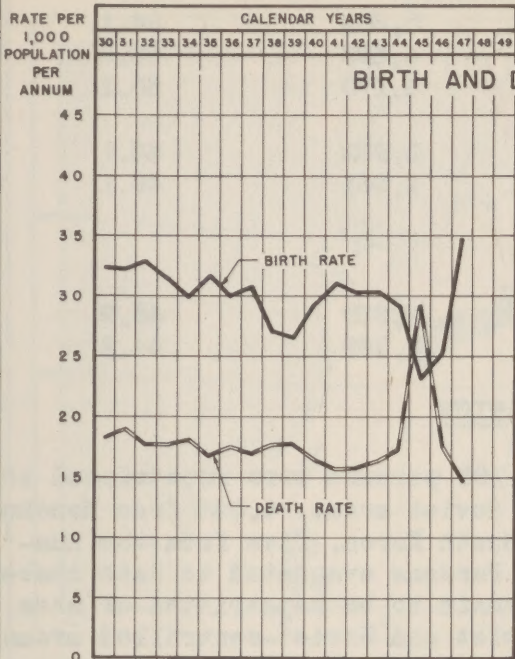
CAUSES OF DEATHS

April

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annum</u>
Tuberculosis, all types	12,988	202.9
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	7,913	123.6
Senility	5,687	88.8

VITAL STATISTICS

REPORTED FOR POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF JAPANESE ABSENT FROM JAPAN PROPER



* STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED. JANUARY BIRTH RATE DATA INCLUDE DELAYED REPORTING OF BIRTHS.

** DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. 1944-6 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

*** 1944-5 DATA NOT AVAILABLE. **** 1944-6 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS; MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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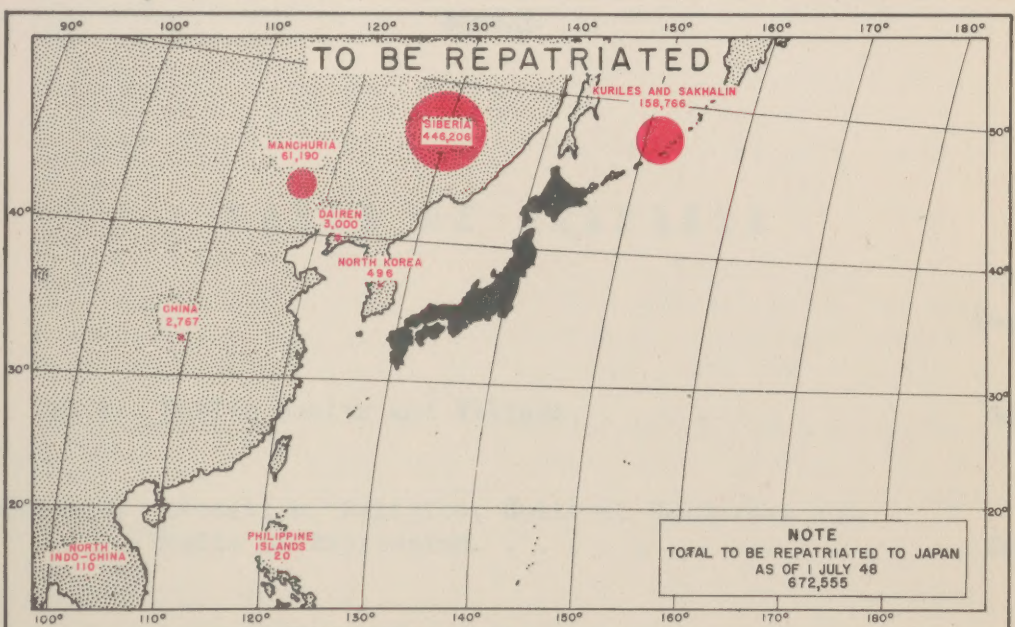
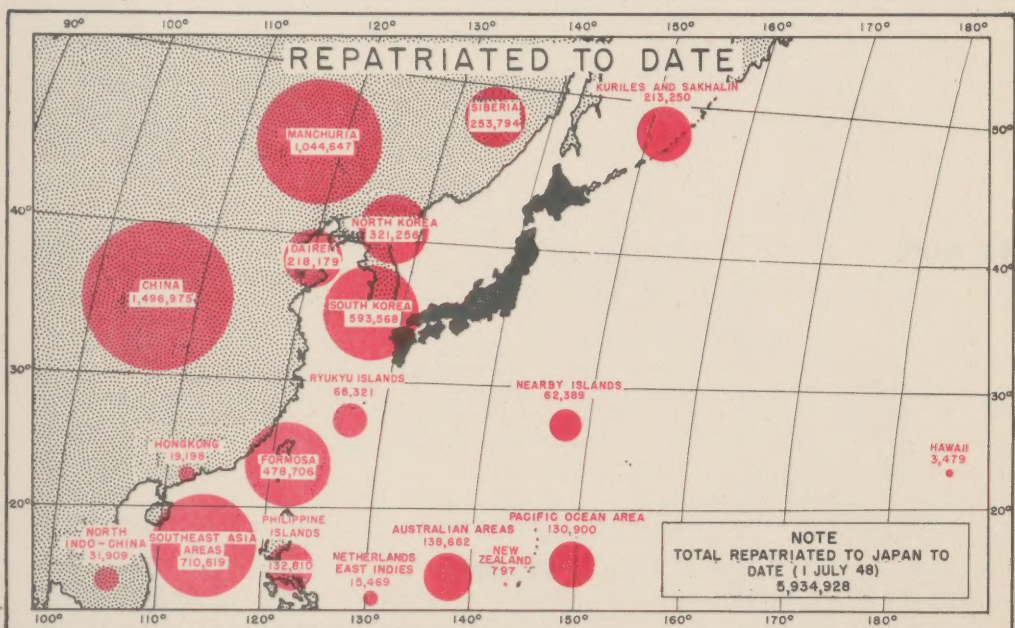
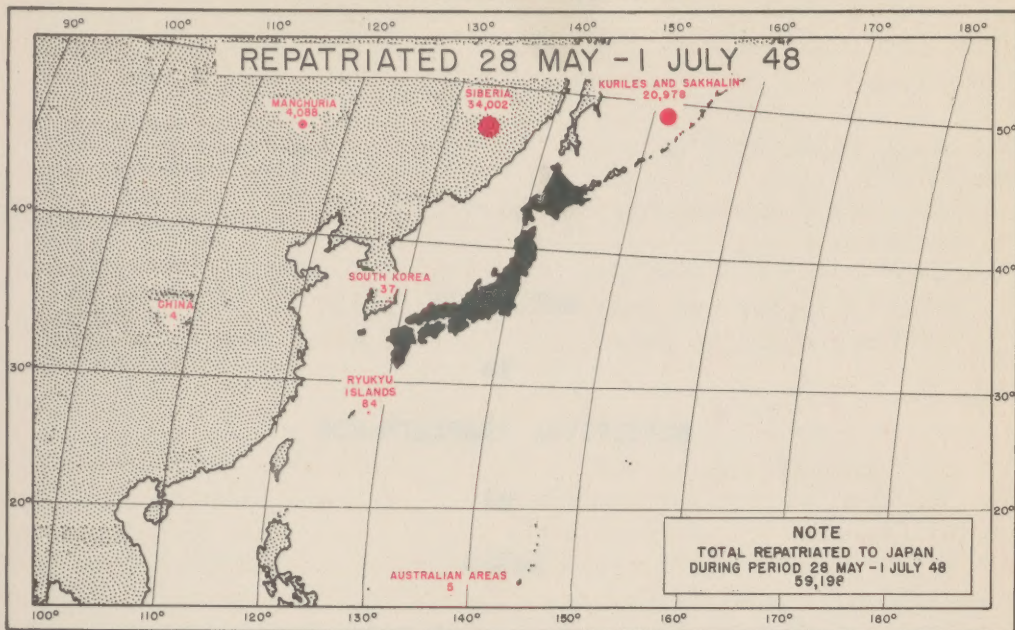
	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annum</u>
Pneumonia, all types	5,382	84.1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,388	68.6
Heart diseases	4,170	65.1
Congenital debility	2,952	46.1
Nephritis	2,951	46.1
Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines		
Children under two years old	2,939	45.9
Children over two years old	2,869	44.8

REPATRIATION

50. From 28 May to 1 July 59,198 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 54,980 returned from Soviet areas, 4,088 from Manchuria, 84 from the Ryukyus, 37 from South Korea, five from the Australian area and four from China. Persons evacuated to date number 5,934,928 while 672,555 Japanese remain to be repatriated of whom approximately 90 percent are in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 1 JULY 1948



NOTE AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.
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SEPARATION OF JAPAN

